man double it, there is a short and easy way of testing it.

Very truly, &c.

CORRESPONDENCE.

In House peech at House peech at House peech at House poor be a supposed and myself at Lexusgien, you said in substance, that 'you had charged upon them, (sir Toombe and myself.) that they had betrayed the whig party, and had ected towards it worse that Judas Iscariot—for, though he betrayed his master, jet he did not abuse him afterwards—that you had thurdered the to the true, that you one of the true, that you one of the correspondence of the true, that you on the occasion salleded to, used such language, or law of like import; at least so far as I am concerned. Your early attention to this will oblige yours, most respectfully.

To B. H. Hut, Erq., La Grange. Ga.

La Grange, Ga., Nov. 18, 1856.

Dran She—I received your tetter of 17th to day, and proceed to give a prompt reply.

I did not say as Thomson, or Augusta. or elsewhere, that you and her Toombe "had botrayed the whig party and had noted towards it worse than Judas Iscariot," Ar.

This perhaps, is the application which your informant himself made of

and and used towards it worse than Judas isoariot,"
he.

Thir, perhaps, is the application which your informant
bimrelf made of what I did say.

It is not pecalible for me now to recall the precise words
mod by me at the time alluded to, nor at any other time;
but the substance of what I said about the discussion at
lexington ane Washington I well remember, though I
cannot designate precisely how much I said at any one
place, as I sometimes said more than at other times; but
I have no disposition to conceal any thing I did say at any
time, because my mattives were right, and my declarations from "the hones tops."

At The moon, Augusta, and other places, I did allude to
the discussions at Lexington and Washington, especially
the first, but I can say with entire certainty that I said no
more on the subject of your enquiry than I did say in
your presence at the time of the discussion is Lexington.
Buring the discussion at Lexington you spoke of the
"Know Nothings" (as you have been pleased to term
the members of the American party) very severely or
contemptionely, and as I understood it; and among other
things you read a portion of what you called the "outh,"
and declared it lifegal; and you speke of Laze, "one of
the forty-four," as a Judaa, and said he was "our ally,"
At.

At Washington Mr. Toombe spoke of the Americans, if

eur property; that among them were to be found the greatest number of your early and sent friends—me who had ma'e you—had taken you by the hand and green you teelr business and made you rich; had piaced you in the national councils and kept you there, and thus made you great, and even if you differed from them now, that difference or such questions of propriest could not justify you in using the noution they had given you thus to denounce them. I then spake of your habitual and particular reference to Judas, and I added: "that Judas did betray his Lord, but even Judas nover abused his Lord offer he betrayed him."

There are the facts on the "Judas" branch of the argument—the only one to whom you have addressed your enquiry. Now as to the hander in which "I intended it to be understood." I intended it to be understood." I intended it to be understood as simply is reply to the charges made, neither more nor lens. It was in reply at Lexington and Washington, and on every occasion after wards when referred to, it was by way of narrative as in reply, and in no other manner. The same charges seem to have been made wherever I want in Pastern Georgia, and the same manner of treating the so-called "Know Nothing" oath hat been adopted by you during the canvas of lass year. So the people and I never abused either you or Mr. Dombs—asw no one who so construed my remarks. I spoke of the reply as a reply, and made in your presence. May have said "thoudered that I said in any speech. "you cowered under his "many have said in conversation that some of your friends were reported as majing so, and that the people, as far as I knew, deemed the reply not out of place, but welt timed and merited. I know my majin object was to repeat the facts as the best form in which I could present the argument. I never abuse anybody—never myself make personal legues in public speeches, but generally reply to any thing which I condider merits a reply; and frequently, if not always, (and I now believe always), ainsted to yourself and Mr. Toombe wit

repty to sometime of the sind set used by the savereary. I never make shote except at these who build
batteries.

What I raid at Thomson, Augusta or classwhere, on the
Judas alfusion you hourd at Laxington. How I said it
you saw, and to what it was said is repty; and, thereion, why it was said, you know; and whoever repreenses otherwise misledds you, either, by misrepresenting
me, or by substituting their own amplications for my
statements. I had almost said I was writing to submit to
your own judgment whether the whole was not in strict
accordance with the rules of parliamentary retort.

The public mind has strangely had yourself and
brother Lindon and myself on several occasions, fighting
or quarrelling about something growing out of the Lexington discussion, but hoping these things will be to the
future what they have been to the past, entirely imaginary and without fruncation is either fact or feeling,
I am, very truly, yours,
Hoe. A. H. Strangen

Charrondville, Ga., Nov. 22, 1856.

Sh:—Your letter bearing date the 18th inst., (mailed or
post marked the 20th, was received by me to day. In
reply to the inquiry made in mine to you, of the 17th
inst., you say that you did not, at Thomson, or Augusta,
or cisewhere, say that i and Mr. Toombs "bad betrayed
the whig party, and had acted towards it worse than Judas
iscariot," &c.

This is satisfactory on that point. You, however, go on

lacariot." &c.

This is satisfactory on that point. You, however, go on the say that at Thomson, Augusta, and other pieces, you did allede to the discussion at Lexington; but that you said on those occasions no more on the subject of my inquiry (contained in my letter of the 17th last) than you did say in my pressure at Lexington. And you give what you inlend, I suppose, as the substance of what you there

you intend, I suppose, as the superance of what you there said, &c.

Now, walving all comments on this report of your remarks at Lexington, as given in your dester, allow me to sak you further, whether, at Lexington, in the only allusion you made to Judas Isouriet, you did not expressity state that you did not apply that to me?

I wish, also, to be informed whether, in your "narrative" at Ihomson, or elesswhere, you insended to be und gestood as having imputed transhery in me to the whig party, or any other body of men?

An early and distinct reply to these additional inquiries, rendered necessary by the character of your ietter is desired. Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER II. SEEPHENS.

To B. H. Hatt. Eq., LaGrange, Ga.

To B. H. Hill, Esq LaGrange, Ga.

DEAR STR:—Your letter of 20th November, was handed to me a few moments since by Hon. Thomas W. Thomas You say that my letter, of the 24th ut, 'has is much, both in tone and matter, personally offensive in inself,' &a., and without specifying anything which you designate as offensive, you proceed to sake of me "that satisfaction which is usual between gentlemen in

need, As., and with out specifying anything which you designate as offensive, you proceed to ask of me "that ratisfaction which is usual between gentlemen in such cases."

It might be some satisfaction for you to shoot at me, though I should entertain no great fear of being hit; but cander requires me to say, with my present feelings, I could not deliberately about at you, and for many reasons—a few only of which I will now give.—

let. I might possibly kill you, and though you may not consider your life valuable, yet to take it would be a great annoyance to me ever afterwards. The coaseless accusations of my considence that I was a murderer would be the bane o' all my future happiness.

2d. I am not conscious of having given you any just ground of offence. In my letter of the 24th I authorize you to construe my remarks by the meaning of your own charge, to which the remarks were intended as a reply. If the reply, then, was offensive, it only proves that you so intended your charge, and in that view you are entitled to no estituaction, and I am sattlefied win the reply. Further than this I detinctly disclaimed any your "belligerent meanage." feel none now.

2d. If the invitation to merial combat is intended as a mere formal occasion, to exchange a few harmless shots and then have an adjustment, I can only my I never engage in farces, nor make feigned issues. If I could be made conscious that I had done you injustice, I should that I know of nothing which has occurred between you and me which could subtorise or justify a duet; and walle I have never at any time had an hand offered me, nor an aggression attempted, I shall yet know how to meet and ropal say that may be offered by any genile man who may presume upon this refusal or otherwise. Yours, respectitury, as.

How. A. H. Strauxe.

Hoe. A. H. Stephen.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Washington, Dec. 26, 1856.

The Hudson Bay Company—Its Rights in the Northosst—
Negetiation: to Purchase them—Secretary Guthrie and Buchanan's Cabinet.

I stated some time since that the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House were about to report a bill to purchase the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay and Paget's Bound Agricultural Company, and that an appropriation of \$350,000 would be asked by the committee, which amount it was understond would be sufficient to liquitate and satisfy the parties interested. Intellegation was obtained from the State Department; but it now appears that since it has been accertained that our government are desirous of making the purchase, the parties interested here, who are Engitshmen—and one of them is a Kr. Lumley, who has been attending the business of the legation since the diminised of Crampton—have now informed our government that \$250,000 is not sufficient—that they will inform the proper authorities of the exact amount required, as soon as they ascertain from the company. The government are determined, I understand, not to allow the pay to exceed \$300,000, and that it is the intention of the committee, both of the Sanate and House, provided there is not some agrangement made pretty soon, to report a bill authorizing the President to enter into negotialions for the purchase of the rights above releared to.

I have some information in reference to the company and intention for the purchase of the rights above releared to.

I have some information in reference to the company appres in 1888. The error probably arises from the fact that in 1838 the British Parliment gave the company a license of exclusive trade with the Indians for 21 years. The charter was granted in 1670, by Charles II, to a company styled "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England, Trading to Hudson's Bay." The great included territories comprising half a million square mile, and was in free and common assesse on payment of two disk and

13 1-2 Cent Natural Portraitypes.—The chespest pictures in the world, and dollar obotographs, at Hollaks' machine art Jepot, taking 1,000 daily. 289 Broadway.

Clarke's Raglans and Overconts will be sold at cost ull 1st January. Price ranges from \$40 to \$20.

CLarke. 116 William street.

Change Your Shirts and Drawers for the Society's for the Encouragement of Wearing Clean Shirts, 116 Chaham street, corner of Pearl, New York.

For shirts to fit, of the finest descriptions, at 75 cents and upwards.

For shirts to fit, of the finest descriptions, at 75 cents and upwards,
For splecdid double breasted fire shirts,
For Alexander's kid gloves,
For every kind of far driving gloves,
For the best woollen fautted jackets,
For wash leather under shirts,
For twilled red fiannel under shirts and drawers,
For knitted under shirts, drawers and half hose,
For mutillers, comforters and dreasing gowns.
For every article of gentlemen's furnishing outfit of nether
garments, retailed at wholessle prices,
Go to the SOCIETY'S, 106 Chatham street, New York,

Shirts, Scarfs, Orawats, Ties, Gloves, and variety of fancy goods received per late steamer, at GREEN shirt and furnishing establishment, No. 1 Astor House.

Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Ring and pins, jewelry, and silver spoons, forks, &c., for sale a wholeasie and reisil, at less than the usual prices, by GEC C. All.ER, importer of watches and jewelry, 11 Wall streetened floor, near Broadway.

watches for Holiday Presents.

Jewelry for holiday presents.

Eliverware for holiday presents.

Enverware for holiday presents.

Pancy articles for holiday presents.

CULBERT BROTHERS, 136 Ganal street.

Fine Wedding Cards, Envelopes, &c.-EVERDELL'S is the oldest establishment on Broadway for the card engraving. Established 1840.

fine card engraving. Established 1860.

Beal Engravings, Crests, Coats of Arms, Cyphers, &c., on sone and metal seals, rings, &s. &t EVEB-DBLI-8, 302 Broadway, corner Dune street.

\$5.—A Great Treat for the Holidays—A case of liquors, containing one dozen bottles assorved wine of different kinds, will be sold, and delivered free of expense to any part of the city, for the small sum of \$6.

MARTIN & Milles. 14 Broadway.

the best in the world, made, sold and applied at No. 23 Broadway.

Hall's Hair Dye—Four Shillings a Box, black or brown. No. 1 Barelay street: 'also, druggist and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

Cristactoro s Hair Dye, Scalps and Wign—Can't be best—who esale and retail, and the dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

A Card —To Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers—FERRIDGE & Cu., preprietors of Balm of a Thousand Flower, are making arrangements with oversive thousand newspapers, all over the United States, at an expense of our forty thousand dedicar, to accretine a new and improved arricle of pounds for the hair, to be called "Woodland Cream," which name they have adopted as a trade mark. This cream will be superior to any French article imported, and for half will be superior to any French article imported, and for half hich name they have adopted as a trade mark. This cream til he superior to any Frencharticle imported, and for half a price. It will be put up in octaganal glass cuos, with melleteps, the whole enclosed in an elegant blue and gold rapper similar to the balm, with the same scale of prices, ruggists will please send in their orders, as they will be filled the order in which they come.

PETRIBOR & CO., Franklin square, New York.

A Card —Dr. Hunter begs to Intinrate that
he has returned from Europe and will be at home 635
roadway) for consultation in bronchial and pulmonary afections, during the usual hours, daily.
New York, Dec 26, 1856.

Holloway's Ointment and Pilis—Astonish-gly effections in the cure of salt rheum, scrofuls, and all ther skin diseases; they will effect cures when all other neans fail.

means fail.

Glycerine Jelly for the Skin.—A White and delicate hand is a first attribute of branty and dividization. Glycerine Lodion for sunburns, freckies, rough skin, tan, acno or black spot.

Glycerine Scap. The use of this scap is sanctioued by all medical men. INGER & CO., Chemiste, 339 froadway. The Nervauric Cure.—Or. Wm. Rep noldson relieves acute pain and cures chronic disease. No. 2 Nassau street, Brocklyn, and Perth Amboy. N. J.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Suppay, Dec. 28—6 P. M.

Notwithstanding the stringency in the money market, here has been an active movement in stocks and a pretty general improvement in prices has been realized. Speculation has not been rampant, but the market value of stocks generally has advanced in the face of a very sharp demand for money and the rating of very high rates. Holders of stocks are struggling along at great ratefaces, with the hope that a few weeks will bring an easier money market and a relief to the present pressure tation of saving themselves from serious losses; but we cannot for the life of us are what they can base their hopes upon. There is no guaranty that money will be any more abundant after the 1st of January than it is now. The payment of dividends certainly can-not make it so, for that mosey is now fully em-ployed in the market, generally in large sums, where distributed in small sums, and while it may benefit in a small way many individuals, it will not be felt in the mo-ney market. After the let of January there will be a more active business in all departments, and we should not be surprised to see even a more active demand for money. As seen as the importations begin to come in largety there will be a demand for specie to pay toto the Custom House on duties, and the accommissions of the sub-treasury will be rapid. This will keep the banks pretty anug on their specie reserve. The slightest let up in the money market will give an imputes to specie abipments. It is, therefore, entirely out of the question, that we can have an easy money market in the face of the causes at work to the contrary. The money markets of the world are all in the same condition—all markets of the world are all in the same condition—all from the same causes—and until these causes are removed it is folly to talk about or to look for relief. The enermous inflation is prices for every species of property, he extension of all sorts of enterprise, the immense expansion of public and private credit, the great increase in banking capital and railroad Habilities, the rapid increase in the wants of the community for mosey, all show that it must continue in demand, and command higher rates it must continue in demand, and command higher rates it must continue in demand, and command higher rates it must continue in demand, and command higher rates it must continue in demand, and command higher rates it must continue than have yet ruled. The supply is so limited, compared with its uses, that the current value cannot di the market than have yet ruled. The supply is so limited, compared with its used, that the current value cannot diminish. The inflation must go on satil it works out the remedy. It is merely a maiser of time. It is impossible for money to be cheap when everything else is so high, and it is absurd to talk about an easy money market two weeks or two menths hence. So long as the cause remains, so long will the effect continue in full lorce. It would be difficult now to arrest the present course of financial affairs. Nothing but a great reduction in priors would do us any good. The remedy cannot begin with a reduction in the price of money. It is the last to rise in value, and the last to fail. We see no alternative but a sleady inflation in prices for all things until we are overtaxen by a revulsion. That is not far distant; and its operation will be to reduce values to a proper level at once, and knew matters to a proper adjustment during liquidation. We have been going on for years, gradually approaching the point at which a colleges is inevitable. Comminmally a slight

(both has been experienced and slight reactions realized; but a partial recovery restored confidence, and our progress has been for a time even more rapid from the temporary resistance. We are not alone in this pastion. The whole of Europe is similarly situated, and a similar result must follow. The progress of public improvement throughout the continent, the great morease in credit associations, the creation of such immease amounts of fictitious capital, the involvement of all classes in speculative projects far beyond their available means, the advance in all sorts of enterprises at such rapid rates as to absorb capital and attract it from more legitimate pursuits, all have been the cause, to a greater or less extent, of the present derangement in financial affairs. The Bank of England and the Bank of France have for some months past bren endeavoring to arrest this means fer wild speculation. The adoption of most stringent measures have thus far had no effect, and the probability is that most of the restrictions will be gradually removed, and the speculative classes left to work out their own salvation. It seems almost useless to apply remedies when the disease has progressed so far. They appear to be of no avail, and are generally, after trial, abandoned. The disease must run its course. Every They appear to be of no avail, and are generally, after trial, abandoned. The disease must run its course. Every attempt to arrest speculation, unless applied at the very beginning, has but a temporary effect, and the movement breaks out in some fresh place or in some new shape with redoubled vigor. For a time the difficulty and the danger may appear removed; the result soon shows to the contrary. Nothing short of a regular and widespread revulsion can arrest the progress of speculations in Europe. Contract, have been made involving tens of millions of pounds sterling. The completion of these contracts will cover the Continent with a a net work of railroads, and involve an expenditure in a period of five years that should be It is far aboad of its ability to maintain, and must take a few retrograde steps. Slow and sure, is not the maxim of the sgo, and we must suffer from deviating from such a

se much such in the early history of these works the managers had an ope solely to the interest of the stockholzer. Then large dividended were peak, and the public mind became powerfully impressed with the productiveness of the species or reporty.

Uniforce, and the species of reports the species of reports and section of reach of the species of reports and section of reach of the species of reports the compation, the species in the species of reports the compation, the species in the species of reports the species.

It is not the species of reports the species of reports the compation of reach that construction of reach that compation is reach that construction of reach that compation is reached about 1,000 theirs. The market was quite, with an anisor control that the production of reach that compation is reached about 1,000 theirs. The market was quite, with a small last of Rio and Illusian and SI To and Illusia

ment.
Werconter and Nashun.—The old stock was preferred in 1882, by each heider of five shares, paying \$190, and receiving six new shares.

These are a few of the items contained in the review of

has been in this description of property. In New England the lorses have been immense to individuals, while the people at large have been immensely benefited. In this State railroads have been conducted upon about the gers have gore a little further. We have not so many different corporations, but those we have are immense moso poles, and have been turned with great effect into huge political machines and new rule the State. In the State of New York the great power is the Central Ratiroad, and in political influence is felt in every village, town and city through which it passes. In New Jersey a similar corporation exists, and in the Western States a similar political power is coming up. In 1882 General Jack-son considered the United States Bank, with a capt tal of only \$25,000,000, a power likely to overshadow the government, and he did not rest until the monster was crushed. In this State we have a single railroad company with a capital five millions larger than that of the United States Bank, and this company is but one of a dozen mensters that seek to subvert the power of the people for private purposes. It is time to check this growing political engine, or it will overwhelm the country is one universal revultion. The overgrown capital try in one universal revultion. The overgrown capital of this railroad company is extracted from the pockets of the people by all sorts of mirrepresentations and frauds, and controlled by a set of unprircipled politicises, financiers and speculators. The property it represents must sooner or later prove totally unproductive, and thousands of stockholders ruined, whije those who have been entrusted with the management have become rich upon the spoils. The consolidation of interests in the effort to run through Congress land grants to railroad companies, involving the disposal of two hundred millions. effort to ran through Congress land grants to railroad companies, involving the disposal of two hundred millions acres of public land, shows the extent of the power wielded by the railroad arantocracy or the country. It is yet time to crush this rotton, corrupt body of speculators, and the place to begin is at Albany. Railroads are poor properly enough when economically and judiciously constructed and managed, but when their very life blood is extracted for the advancement of some political chique and their resources and revenues wasted in legislative lobbying they cannot long survive, and must end their days in the bands of public receivers.

The everytation of appreciacion this part last week was

The exportation of specie from this part last week was 

The banks have lost a good deal of specie by shipments

| Stock Exchange | Stuth | Start | Sta 

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Common to good State. \$6 25 a \$6 50
Common to good State. \$6 25 a 6 50
Extra State. \$6 25 a 6 50
Extra State. \$6 25 a 6 50
Extra State. \$6 25 a 6 60
Extra State. \$6 25 a 6 60
Extra Obio. \$7 00 a 7 25
Ency and extra. \$7 00 a 8 25
Ency and extra. \$7 00 a 8 25
Canadian superfine and extra. \$6 40 a 7 75
Choice extra Georgetown, Elchmond City Mills
and St. Louis. \$6 00 a 8 25
Haxall and Gallego. \$9 25 a 9 50
Canadian was in moderate demand, and sales were restricted. Southern was tirm and in good demand, with sales of about 2500 bls. within the range of the above quotations. Eye flour was drm, with sales of 200 bbis at \$3 50 a 5 25. Corn meal was unchanged, with small sales at \$2 5 a \$5 3 7 5 for Sew Jersey. Wheat was inscrive, without change of moment in prices. The sales were limited to about 12,000 a 15,000 bushels, including common white Southern, at \$1 75, white Canadian at \$1 75, with some lots of good white Gennese or only miling, at \$1 75, and Dilutois and Indiana red at \$1 29 a \$1 00, and continued to the extra of the continued of the continu

portied sold at SSc., cash. Considerable asies of American were reported to January derivery at Sic. Crude smare and sperm were quiet and prices unchanged. Manufactured perm was held at \$1 60 for outblesqued, and \$1 65 at \$4 6 for bleached. Comphene was selling at 50c. Lard and olive oils were unchanged.

Provisions.—Fork—The market was more active and firmer, decing at an advance over presentary's prices. The sales embraced about 500 bbls. on the spot, including old mess at \$19 3,7 ½ at \$19 60 and new do at \$20, and 500 bbls. one meas, of a favoric brand, seed to arrive at \$20. Prime was at \$15 0.5 at \$19 3,7 ½, at \$19 60 and new do at \$20, and 500 bbls. one meas, of a favoric brand, seed to arrive at \$20. Prime was at \$15 0.5 at \$13, 7 feer—The market continued quite fran, with sales of about \$70 at \$500 bbls. including new country prime. At \$20 at \$10 at

Poreign Blarkets.
WRIGHT JUNIOR AND CO.'S GIRCULAR. of 5,000 bales. 1,000 to speculators and experiers, at the anterest quotations.

The total sales of the week amount to 53,510 bales, of which \$4,500 are American. Speculators have taken 8,576 and experiers 5,500—bearing 39,700 bales of all kinds to the trade. The import for same time is 35,720 bales, of which 19,933 are American.

The quantity known to be at sea from American ports is about 64,000 bales.

West India. 3.0.40

Total 3.0.40

The Manchester market for pools and varias not only main takes the interpresent the accounted discretion of since stables producers to demand that debate a factor of since stables producers to demand that debate a factor of since stables producers to demand that debate in from the same for such qualities as are more especially united for the Real, and which favorably influences other descriptions, both in value and demand.

With irse scrivity in our grain market, oriess of wheat have exceeded 2d, to 3d, ner 70 lbs. Flour has been very depressed, but holders are indifferent shout astling at any reduction, and Indian corn, though held tirnly, is in very limited inquiry. At to day's market all articles were of slow sale, and casice a buy, a market all articles were of slow sale, and casice a buy, a market all articles were of slow sale, and casice a buy.

A NESS.—The demand has gubbided, and retail sales only are reported at 49s to 50s, per o'st. for both pots and pearls.

BARK is in steady request. Sales 50 hog sheads Philadelphia limits at 12s, 6d, per cwt.

Lann-About 10 tons have changed hands at 3h. a 8b , and 100 bbls, to arrive at 50s per cwt.

Lann-Rough Cark is in limited inquiry, and transactions confined to 30 tons thin othong at £10 per ton.

Rice quiet. 100 tierces are responsed soid at 2m a 27s, per cwt.

Rough had less animation and 4s 7d per cwt. is an outside

Rice quite.

Rosen had less animation and 4s. 7d per cwt. is an outside price for common, at which 2000 bals, have been realized.

Tanaw is in good demand at 58s a 60s, per cwt.

Terrestras—edgette have been sold at 5ss., but a speculative inquiry springing up has clovated the race to 40s. No rough in five hands.

tive inquiry springing up has elevated the race to 40. No rough in first hands.

BRAING BROTHERS AND CO.'S CINCULAS.

BRAING BROTHERS AND CO.'S CINCULAS.

LONDON, Det 12-6 P. M.

A fair amount of business has been trunsacted in the colonial and foreign produce markets at siesely prices. Sugar quiet. Breadstuffs dull. Money in good demand at 6 acts per cent. Consols leave off 20% a 20% or, div. for the account Bar silver for 10% a 20% or, div. for the account Bar silver for 10% a 20% or, div. for the account Bar silver for 10% a 20% or, div. for the account Bar silver for 10% a 20% or div. for the account Bar silver for 10% and a 20% or div. for the account Bar silver for 10% and a 20% or div. American capies for 40%.

American access have not attracted much attention the last week, but prices are on the whole firmer. Pennsylvania of week, but prices are on the whole firmer. Pennsylvania of the 10% of 90% Illinois Freeland bonds 20% Pennsylvania rail-road 6 a 90. Canada 6 % 113%. Nova Scoth 6 % 10% to 10% or product of 20% or greysht the week a fart demand prevailed, reionipally for grocery but yesterday the market became quiet and closes flaty. Of West India 700 hade, have been cold, including at public sale 200 casks Harbadons from 50% 60% a 54% of 10% box of 10% bags Manufelius and fast Irdia at auction mostly found business at programmer. Privately 4, 600 to 5, 600 bags Manufelius and 6 50%, 200 bens Date and Khaur Bongal at file 50% at 50% of 10% of 1

For Skuations and Help, see Sixth Page.

BOOTS THAT ARE BOOTS SHOES THAT ARE shoes, for ladies, gentlemen and children, of every description for the coming boildays, at E. CAHILL, 377 Broadway.

HOLIDAT CLOTHING.

Our extensive stock, comprising Ragian, sack and surtout overcease, frocks, panialone, vests, &c., is such as enables us to commend them as superior in style and finish to what can be purchased elsewhere. It being our determination to retain the supremney of our productions, whilst the prices are such as to render them as cheap as the cheapest, whilst they are as good as the best.

WM. T. JENNINGS & CO.. No. 231 Broadway.

Three doors above the Astor House.

BROCHES,
BRACELETS,
Ac. &c. &c
A lot, embracing the latest styles and patterns to be sold a
greatly reduced prices; also, every variety of fanny goods and
toys at ROGERS' BAZAAB, No. 499 Broadway, four doors
above Spring street.

COONTY—HERRIPG—On Saturday, Dec 27, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, by the Rev Fainer Driscot, John M. Coonny to Carrierme A. Herrino, all of this city.

REINCRERIOF?—OWERS—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, by the Rev. Mr Pressly, Mr. John C. Herrickermows to Miss.
JEANNETTE OWERS.

the Rev. Mr Pressly, Mr. John C. Bairgerrhowy to Miss Jeanney R Owens.

Onviller — Al Ometheatus. N. Y., on the 25th inst., by the Rev. H. Decker, Mr. Alfridge E. Cowi, of Pater-son, N. Y., to Miss De Etye F. Fins, daughter of Isaac Fish, Eq., of the former place.

Busious—Stymens — On Thursday, Dec. 25, by the Rev. Duncan Bunder, Mr. Exa Remor to Miss Lari C., eldest caughter of Stephen Stymets, Esq., all of this city.

Parkelles—Weither — At Monspeller. V. on Copiet-mas day, by the Rev. F. W. Shelson. Wr. Granzie Par-Minn, Esq., of Essex, Vt., to Miss Marchila A. Whitney, of Montpelier.

Died.

MEREDITH —Suddenly, at the Astor House, on Saturday, Dec. 27, Joseph D. Merenith, Eq., of Philadelphia, of disease of the heart, in the 43d year of his age.

Kingland.—On Saturday morning Dec. 27, after a short and severe illness, Emma Julia, daughter of David B and Euchne Kingsland, aged o years and 2t days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully levited to attend her funeral, this asternoon at half past two o'clock, from the residence of her father, 207 Bleecker street.

Bofinio papers picase copy.

Williams.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 27, John H. Williams, son of the late John L. Williams, aged 36 years.

Fy. Ireland, aged of years.

His triced and ditices of his family are invited to attend his interal, from his late residence, No. 86 Contrected his interal, from his late residence, No. 86 Contrected his interal will be taken to St. Andrew's church at half-part ten o'clock on Trooday, where a solemn high mass will be eath, and from themce to Caivary C. mostry, as one o'clock, for interment.

DICKER — Oo Sunday, Dec. 28, ANNA MARIA INCKER, only daughter of Reimelt and Anna Maria Docker, aged 1 year, 4 months and id days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon at 1 o'clock, at the resistence of her parents, corner of Houston and Laurens streets. Her remains will be taken to the Lutheran Commercy, In 1. In Districted of Marcons and Charlotte Delph, aged 3 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend his feneral, to day, at one o'clock, from 168 Madison street.

Mattend in street.

Historical motions, to day morning, Dec. 23, Roberta C., who we do the late Peter Hogoman, aged 54 years.

Her relatives and friends, and also those of her son, George A. Hegeman, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, third day (Tuenday) silerroom, at 1 o'deck, from her late relidence. 123 Madlson atreet, without fortiter invitation.

History—On Eunday Silerroom, Dec. 23, Haidday are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, third day (Tuenday) silerroom, at 1 o'deck, from her late resilence. 266 Sints surect.

History—On Sunday merning, Dec. 23, After a lingering illness, which he bors with Christian fortitude. Michani, son o' Michael and Catherine McKinney, o'domagn county Tyrone, liveland, aged 27 years, Tmonthe and 3 days. Requisetest in pace.

The friends of the family, and the members of the Gey on Cadeta, Sinth regiment, are respectfully levided to attend his fluerari to Calvary Cometery, from his late residence, 211 Sovensh avenue, 13-days, at 1 o'clock.

County Tyrone, Boston and Catherine paper please of the family and the members of the first part of the family and the members of the family and the members of the family and the family are requested to attend the family and the family are requested to attend the family and the family are requested to attend the family and the family are requested to attend the funeral, at 11 o'clock to morrow, from his late residence, 35 Marquin street. His remains will be taken to Wesbury, L. I.

Baserone—On Sunday morning, Dec. 28, do communition, the relatives and divined the family are requested to attend the funeral, the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, the family are respectfully invited to attend the family and the family are respectfully invited to attend the family and the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, the family, also the members of